

MMKIN, B.T.; SHILINA, N.Ye.

Pressure in the brachial and temporal arteries in some mental diseases and in healthy people in the eastern and western hemispheres. Izv. Tadzh. med. inst. 62:40-42, 1963.

Vegetative disorders in some mental diseases and in healthy people in the western and eastern hemispheres. Ibid. 1963:122-123.

(HWA 17:12)

1. Tadzhikskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni Abuali ibni Sino, Dushanbe.

MAMKIN, B. T. (Dushanbe)

"Cases of reduced pressure in the temporal artery encountered in inhabitants of Western Pamir."

Report presented at the Scientific Conference devoted to the problems of physiology and pathology in High Altitudes, Ministry of Health Tadzhik SSR and Medical Institute im. Abdul' Ibn-Sino, held in Dushanbe, October 1962.  
(Zdravookhraneniye Tadzhikstana, Dushanbe, No. 3, 1963, p. 37-39)

MAMKIN, B.T. (Stalinabad)

Occurrence of Koshevnikoff's epilepsy in the Pamirs. Zhur.nevr. i  
psikh. Supplement:25-26 '57. (MIRA 11:1)  
(PAMIRS--EPILEPSY)

MAMKIN, A.M., inzh.; NIKITIN, A.A., inzh.

BDPH-2,2 semimounted heavy harrow. Trakt.1 sel'khozmasb.  
no.1:36-37 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Harrows)

MAMMEYEVA, Kh.I.

Simplified method for examining the population for ascariasis.  
Zdrav. Tadzh. 8 no.5:31-32 S-0 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Stalinabadskogo Instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny.  
(ASCARIDS AND ASCARIASIS)

KAZANTSEV, B.N.; MAMKEYEVA, Kh.I.

Prophylactic measures against the appearance of outbreaks of  
tick-borne spirochetosis in new building projects. Zdrav. Tadzh.  
8 no.5:21-24 S-0 '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(SPIROCHETOSIS) (TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

MAMKEYEVA, Kh. I.

Treatment of Central Asian tick-borne spirochetosis. Zdrav. Tadzh.  
7 no. 5:63 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(SPIROCHETOSIS)

AL'F, S.L.; TSETLIN, A.L.; BURMAKINA, V.F.; MAMKEYEVA, Kh.I.

Dynamics of ascariasis in regions where mountain dwellers  
settle down in valleys. Sbor. rab. po mal. 1 gel'min. no.2:  
223-227 '59. (MIRA 15:3)

(TAJIKISTAN--ASCARIDS AND ASCARIASIS)



L 04575-67

ACC NR: AP6033913

this salt stops this process. Lysates no. 1 and no. 2 exhibited uniform effects on the lytic process; however, they possess different specificities with respect to different *Chlorella* strains. Distinct lysis was noted in 44 of 96 *Chlorella* cultures tested with lysate no. 1. Twenty-four of 48 cultures tested with lysate no. 2 were sensitive (some of these were not sensitive to lysate no. 1). It was established that lysate no. 1 does not act on culture 157 or cause cellular death over 1.5 months, while the lysate of culture 157 is active with respect to cultures of *Ch. pyrenoidosa* Chick, Pringsheim strain. The lysates showed no effect on 17 cultures related to *Scotiella*, *Chlorococcum*, *Scenedesmus*, *Ankistrodesmus*, and *Anacystis* genera, thus emphasizing the strict specificity of the tested lytic agents on algae of the *Chlorella* genus.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 14May65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5100

Card 2/2 vmb

L 04576-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6033913

SOURCE CODE: UR/0220/66/035/005/0853/0859

AUTHOR: Mamkayeva, K. A. <sup>31</sup><sub>B</sub>

ORG: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Studies of lysis of Chlorella <sup>2</sup> cultures

SOURCE: Mikrobiologiya, v. 35, no. 5, 1966, 853-859

TOPIC TAGS: Chlorella, algae, lysis, *plant sensibility*

ABSTRACT: Lysis was studied in mass culture of *Chlorella vulgaris* Beijer, Gromov strain (N 157). A lysate, analogous to that of N. B. Zavarzina, was obtained from this culture. Experiments were conducted in three series of ten days using bacteriologically pure cultures of *Ch. pyrenoidosa* Chick, Pringsheim strain (N 4) infected with a lysate obtained by N. B. Zavarzina (no. 1), and *Ch. vulgaris* Beijer infected with a lysate from the Microbiology Laboratory of the Institute of Biology of Leningrad State University (no. 2). A mineral nutrient medium was used. The process of lysis in *Chlorella* cultures was found to be more active in the dark, particularly during shaking. The composition of the nutrient medium affects the lytic process: lysis is not noted in the presence of distilled water or after addition of NaCl (concentrations ranging from 0.05 to 1.00%) to the medium. Absence of KNO<sub>3</sub> or K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> in the medium does not influence the lytic process. Addition of CaCl<sub>2</sub> in concentrations up to 0.1% stimulates lysis to some extent, but a higher concentration of

Card 1/2

UDC: 577.7:582.263

LOYTSYANSKAYA, M.S.; MAMKAYEVA, K.A.

Use of acetic acid by bacteria of the Acetobacter genus.  
Mikrobiologiya 33 no.2:344-352 Apr '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

MAMKAYEV, Yu.V.; SERAVIN, L.N.

Feeding habits of the acoel turbellarian *Convoluta convoluta* (Abildgaard).  
Zool. zhur. 42 no.2:195-205 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Department of Invertebrate Zoology, State University of Leningrad.  
(Barents Sea—Turbellaria)

MAMKAYEV, Yu.V.

Phoronidea of the Far Eastern seas. Issl.dal'nevost,mor.SSSR  
no.8:219-237 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR.  
(Pacific Ocean--Phoronis)

MAMKAYEV, Yu. V.

Materials on the interstitial fauna of the Barents Sea.  
Vest. LGU 17 no.9:82-92 '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Barents Sea--Benthos)

MAMKAYEV, Yu.V.

Gnathostomula murmanica sp.n., a new representative of gnathostomulids. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6:1501-1504 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.

(Zelenetskaya Bay--Turbellaria)

MAMTY, K.S. (Moskva)

Boundedness of solutions to a linear homogeneous equation of  
the second order in Hilbert and Banach spaces. Ukr. mat. zhur.  
17 no.6:31-41 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted March 19, 1965.



MAMIYEV, S.T., assistant (Dzauzhikau)

Lymphatic vessels of the human trachea. Trudy LSGMI 17:5-13 '53.  
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii Leningradskogo sanitarno-  
gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - chlen-  
korrespondent AMN SSSR, prof. D.A.Zhdanov)  
(TRACHEA, anatomy and histology,  
lymphatic vessels)  
(LYMPHATIC VESSELS,  
trachea)

MAMIYEV, S.T.

35586 MAMIYEV, S.T. Sluchay spontannogo razryva zheludka I diaframy (Pri oslozhnennom gnoynom otite). Trudy sev.-oset. Gos. Med. In-ta, Vyp. 4, 1949, C. 208-10

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, 1949

MANTEV, S. T.

35505 Ognestrel'nyye raneniya portani (Iz opyta velikoy otechestv. Voiny). Trudy sov.-  
oset. Gos. Med. In-ta, Vyp. 4, 1949, C. 205-07

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, 1949

MAMISTVALOV, A.G.

Minimum description for reading machines on the example of  
the Georgian alphabet, Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 35 no.1:51-57 J1  
'64. (MIRA 17:10)

MAMISH, R.M.

Lowering of reiractivity in active immunization against diphtheria.  
Vop. okh. mat. i det. 5 no. 2:38-40 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry pediatrii (zav. - dotsent R.M. Mamish)  
Kazanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni  
V.I. Lenina (direktor - prof. I.V. Danilov).  
(DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN) (ASCORBIC ACID)

MAMISH, R.M.

Effect of vitamin A deficiency on the conditioned reflex activity  
of white rats. Vitaminy no.4:130-133 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra detskikh bolezney Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta  
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im. V.I.Lenina.  
(VITAMINS--A) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

MAMISH, R.M.

MAKAROV, Yu.V.; MAMISH, R.M.

Honored scientist of R.S.F.S.R. Prof. E.M. Lepskii, 1879-1955.

Pediatrics no.4:94-95 J1-Ag '55.

(MLRA 8:12)

(OBITUARIES,

Lepskii, E.M.)

<div style="float: left; width: 20%;"> <b>MAMISH, R. M.</b>  <i>CH</i> </div> <div style="float: right; width: 80%; text-align: right;"> <b>FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VITAMIN D AND THE PARATHYROID.</b>  <b>R. M. Mamish (Lenin Inst. Improvement Med., Kazan, U.S.S.R.): Byull. Ekspl. Biol. Med. 20, No. 12, 69-72 (1945).--The administration of large amts. of vitamin D (I) to rats resulted in a decrease in the size of the parathyroid glands. Doses of 40,000 I.U. of I resulted in this and other symptoms of I hypervitaminosis. The decrease in the size of the glands is claimed to be due to a general decrease in glandular function due to the hypervitaminosis.</b>  <b>S. Gottlieb</b> </div>													
<b>FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VITAMIN D AND THE PARATHYROID.</b>													
<div style="float: right; width: 10%; font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">112</div>													
<b>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</b>													
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"> <b>GROUP</b>          1       </td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"> <b>SECTION</b>          1       </td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"> <b>SUBSECTION</b>          1       </td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"> <b>DETAILS</b>          1       </td> </tr> </table>										<b>GROUP</b> 1	<b>SECTION</b> 1	<b>SUBSECTION</b> 1	<b>DETAILS</b> 1
<b>GROUP</b> 1	<b>SECTION</b> 1	<b>SUBSECTION</b> 1	<b>DETAILS</b> 1										



MAMISH, M.G., kand.med.nauk; AKHUNZYANOVA, R.Kh.

Thiamine bromide in ulcers of the stomach and the duodenum.  
Kaz.med.zhur. no.2:79 Mr-Apr'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. 2-ya kafedra gosptal'noy terapii (zav. - prof. V.I.  
Katerov) [deceased]) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

\*

BOLDIN, K.M. (Yaroslavl'); DROZDOVA, Z.S.; LEVIN, R.I.; VAYSMAN, L.A. (Kuybyshev-obl.); PODOSINOVSKIY, V.V. (Kazan'); SAYFULLINA, Kh.M. (Kazan'); BUSYGIN, N.V. (Kazan'); RAZUMOVSKIY, Yu.K. (Leninogorsk); GEL'FER, G.A.; dotsent (Gor'kiy); MAMISH, M.G. (Kazan'); RAPALOVICH, M.B., dotsent; MEL'NICHUK, S.P., kand.med.nauk; KRAPIVIN, B.V.; STAROVEROV, A.T. (Saratov); SURIN, V.M.; POROSENKOV, V.S. (Romodanovo, Mordovskoy ASSR); ANDROSOV, M.D. (Moskva); ZARIPOV, Z.A. (Urumsu, Tatarskoy ASSR); MURAV'YEV, M.F. (Izhevsk); KUZ'MIN, V.I. (Batyrevo, Chuvashskoy ASSR); SITDYKOV, E.N. (Kazan'); YUDIN, Ya.B. (Novokuznetsk)

Short reports. Kaz.med.zhur. no.4:81-91 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(MEDICINE--ABSTRACTS)

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological.

Nervous System.  
Abs Jour : R Zh Biol., No 21, 1958, No 9(00)

of U. The fibers from the lumbar region of the sympathetic trunk go also to the renal pelvis and U. Aside from this, a bilateral innervation of U takes place from the nodes of the solar plexus and marginal trunk.

Card 2/2

*MEMISH, M. G.*

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological.

Nervous System.

Abs Jour : R Zh Biol, No 21, 1958, No 97000

Author : Memish, M. G.

Inst : Kazan Medical Institute

Title : On the Question of Renal Pelvis and Ureter Innervation

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot Kazansk. med. in-t, 1957, vyp. 4,  
82-90

Abstract : One ureter (U) was cut in cats, and uni or bilateral re-  
moval of the nodes of the solar plexus and the lumbar part  
of the sympathetic trunk was performed. After 3-5 days,  
the material was studied according to Bil'shovskiy-Gros.  
It was shown that U is innervated by fibers which ascend  
cranially from the pelvic plexus and reach the renal pelvis.  
To meet them, the fibers from the nodes of the solar and  
kidney plexus run caudally, spreading on the pelvic part

Card 1/2

GUROVA, Ye.V.; MAMISH, A.M.; SHIN, N.F.

Characteristics of the blood circulation in autotransplanted  
extremities in dogs. Fiziol. zhur. 48 no.2:201-206 F '62.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. From the Department of Physiology, Medical Institute, Kemerovo.  
(BLOOD\_\_CIRCULATION) (EXTREMITIES (ANATOMY)\_\_TRANSPLANTATION)

MAMISH, A. M.

"The Role of Acetylcholine in the Vasodilation Mechanism of Blood Vessels." Cand Med Sci, Kazan' State Medical Inst, Kazan', 1953. (RZhBiol, No 8, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)  
SO: Sum. No. 556 24 Jun 55

MAMISASHVILI, K.S., kand.biol. nauk

Natural laboratory in Georgia. Priroda 49 no.9:67-70 S '60.  
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Komissiya po okhrane prirody AN GruzSSR, Tbilise.  
(Iagodekhi Preserve)

MAMISASHVILI, K. P.

"Types of Forests of the Lagodezh State National Forest." Cand Biol  
Sci, Inst of Botany, Acad Sci Georgian SSR, Tbilisi, 1953 (RZhGeol, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR  
Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: Sum. No. 556 24 Jun 55



MAMISASHVILI, K.D.

Colchian elements in the Saguramos Preserve. Trudy Inst.lesa  
AN Gruz.SSR 11:45-64 '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Saguramos Preserve--Forest ecology)

USSR / Forestry. General Problems.

K

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 18, 1958, No. 82173

data are presented on the estimated intensity of seed  
regeneration.

Card 3/3

USSR / Forestry. General Problems.

K

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 18, 1958, No. 82178

to the hornbeam. In the hornbeam formation the following main types were differentiated: 1) hornbeam stands with fescue, 2) beech-hornbeam with fescue, 3) chestnut-hornbeam with fescue. Successful regeneration was observed in all types, but it was best of all in the hornbeam, ash, plane tree, and beech. The Iberian oak (*Quercus Iberica* Stev.) and *Q. longipes* were widely distributed on the reservation. The first occupied an area 500 - 1000 m above sea level and was found on the southeastern or southwestern slope of 15 - 20 degrees. The following types of oak population are characterized: 1) fescue grass hornbeam-oak, 2) dogwood type of chestnut-oak forest, 3) oak-dogwood, 4) oak-hornbeam. The oak, hornbeam, ash, and other species were successfully regenerated with a canopy density of 0.5 - 0.6. Numerical

Card 2/3

USSR / Forestry. General Problems.

K

Ab's Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 18, 1958, No. 82178

Author : Mamisashvili, K. D.

Inst : Tbilis. Botanical Garden, AS Georgian SSR

Title : Hornbeam and Oak Stands of Lazdikhskiy Government  
Reservation

Orig Pub : Vestn. Tbilissk. botan. sada. AN GruzSSR, 1957, No 64,  
125-139

Abstract : Hornbeam stands are widely distributed in the Trans-  
Caucasus; in the forest landscape the hornbeam reserva-  
tion along with the beech forms the principal background,  
producing a one-story stand of locality grade III - IV  
with a canopy density of 0.4 - 0.6 and with well-developed  
underbrush. The best hornbeam stands were found here at  
an altitude of 500 - 800 m above sea level. The beech,  
chestnut, maple, ash, and linden were met with in addition

Card 1/3

MAMISASHVILI, K

25117. MAMISASHVILI, K. Vliyaniye Rannego Shegopada Na Nekotoriye Drevesniye Porody. (Po Nablyudeniya V Lagodekh. Zapovednike.) Trudy In-ta Lesa (Akada Nauk Gruz. Ssr) T.I, 1949, S. 253-56.-Na Gruz I Rus Yaz.

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

MAMISASHVILI, I.

MAMISASHVILI, I.

Textile Industry and Fabrics

Waste products - a source of valuable raw material.

Leg. prom. no. 3, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Diseases.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 70094

Author : Mamish, R. M.; Yenikayeva, R. I.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Use of Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> in Anemias in Children

Orig Pub : Vopr. okhrany materinstva i detstva, 1957, Vol 2, No 6,  
37-39

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

SABUROVA, V.A., assistant; TSVETKOVA, S.P., student; ERLYAND, I.A., student (Kazan'); YAKOVLEVA, K.I. (Kazan'); ~~MAMISH, M.G.,~~ kand.med.nauk (Kazan'); NIKOLAYEV, G.M., kand.med.nauk (Kazan'); KAZ'MINA, G.K., studentka (Kazan'); TODORTSEVA, M.S. (Saratov)

Short reports. Kaz. med. zhur. no.2:75-78 Mr-Apr '62.

(MIRA 15:6)

(MEDICINE--ABSTRACTS)



ACCESSION NR: AR4036350

Sensory-motor functions in the transplanted extremity were restored in the course of several years. The extremity of the dog started to function 2-3 months after the operation; after 6 months, the support on the rear area of the foot was replaced by support on the sole of the foot. After homotransplantation, the increasing activity of the tissues of the transplanted extremity did not prevent its death; in response to the introduction of the products of the vital activity of the homotransplant into the host's body, there was an increased production of antibodies. N. S.

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64

SUB CODE: LS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4036350

8/0299/64/000/007/M018/M018

SOURCE: Referativnyy zhurnal. Biologiya, Abs. 7M126

AUTHOR: Gurova, Ye. V.; Shin, N. F.; Mamish, A. M.; Kazakevich, N. P.;  
Ushatskaya, Z. V.; Barbarash, N. A.

TITLE: A study of the basic processes of the vital activity of transplanted  
extremities in dogs

CITED SOURCE: Sb. 5-ya Nauchn. konferentsiya. Kemerovsk. med. in-t, Kemerovo,  
1963, 11-15

TOPIC TAGS: organ transplant, autotransplantation, homotransplantation, tissue  
preservation, extremity transplant

TRANSLATION: The basic processes of vital activity were studied in the extrem-  
ities of dogs at various time intervals after auto-(47) and homotransplantation  
(30). The extremity was amputated at the middle third of the femur and then  
joined to the following bone segments with the aid of a metal pin. After auto-  
transplantation, the percent Hb and the number of erythrocytes decreased, whereas  
the erythrocyte sedimentation rate and the number of leukocytes increased.

Card 1/2

*Mamote S.M.*

MAMICFE, S.M.; SINITSYNA, Z.T.

Removal of nickel salt admixtures from solutions of dihydrostreptomycin sulfate. Med.prom. 11 no.12:41-43 D'57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnoOissledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov  
(NICKEL SALTS) (STREPTOMYCIN)

Refractory concrete for...

S/131/63/000/001/002/004  
B117/B101

ASSOCIATION: NII betona i zhelezobetona ASiA SSSR (Nekrasov, Sassa)  
(Scientific Research Institute of Concrete and Reinforced  
Concrete of the Academy of Construction and Architecture USSR);  
Podol'skiy zavod tsvetnykh metallov (Yafayev, Mamioffe,  
Zolotareva) (Podol'sk Plant for Nonferrous Metals)

Card 3/3

5 6  
3 6  
11  
2 11  
11

Refractory concrete for...

S/131/63/000/001/002/004  
B117/B101

is 200 - 250 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> and the thermal expansion 0.64%. Operational tests with the new material at the Podol'skiy zavod tsvetnykh metallov (Podol'sk Plant for Nonferrous Metals) showed the following advantages as compared with magnesite bricks and rammed lining: it took 40 days to line and dry a vacuum distilling furnace, which is a 25% reduction of the usual repair work. After 20 months operation the concrete had become soaked with metal to a depth of 20 - 40 mm only, whereas magnesite bricks and rammed lining were completely soaked with metal after 12 - 13 months only. After 20 months the compression strength was 100 - 120 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Some places showed cracks of up to 0.5 mm width and 50 - 60 mm depth filled with metal, which is a disadvantage of the new material. Its high strength has the following causes: magnesite and water glass surround the particles of porous chamotte with a chemically stable coat which prevents impregnation of the concrete by metal. The concrete is protected against penetration of the melt into deeper layers by a crust of new formations up to 8 mm thick. By the lining of vacuum distillation furnaces with the new concrete thus the Podol'sk Plant for Nonferrous Metals is saving of 13,000 rubles a year. There are 4 figures.

Card 2/3

S/131/63/000/001/002/004  
B117/B101

AUTHORS: Nekrasov, K. D., Sassa, V. S., Yafayev, I. V., Mamioffe, R. M.,  
Zolotareva. O. G.

TITLE: Refractory concrete for vacuum distillation furnaces

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 1, 1963, 26 - 30

TEXT: For the lining of induction furnaces used to remove zinc from aluminum alloys a refractory concrete of the following composition is proposed: water glass diluted with water; finely ground magnesite-periclase, mixed with sodium fluo-silicate; fine- and coarse-grained chamotte as filler. Characteristics of the dried concrete: compression strength 250 - 350 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>; refractoriness up to 1450°C; deformation temperatures at 2 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> load: softening point 1220°C; 4% shrinkage at 1320°C; destruction at 1450°C. Thirty changes of the temperature reduce the compression strength of the concrete by 50 - 60% when heated up to 850°C. When heated to 1200°C and cooled in water the concrete suffers 25% destruction after five temperature changes. When heated up to 1100°C the compression strength

Card 1/3

BAYKINA, V.M. [deceased]; MAMIOFE, S.M. [deceased]; ROZANOVA, T.N.; SINITSYNA,  
Z.I.; SLUGINA, M.D.; DZEGILENKO, N.B.

Comparative study of neomycin, colimycin and mycerin by the counter-  
current distribution method. Antibiotiki 8 no.12:1059-1064 D '63.

(MIRA 1960)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

MAMIOFE, S.M. [deceased]; OPARYSHEVA, Ye.F.; GREBENIK, M.D.; NAGORNAYA, T.N.;  
PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, Ye.V.

Isolation, chemical purification and properties of florimycin  
(viomycin). Antibiotiki 8 no.10:895-900 0 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.



BAYKINA, V.M.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.; MAMTOFF, S.M.; SINITSYNA, Z.T.; ANDRIANOVA,  
V.T.; RYBAKOVA, R.K.; NAGORNAYA, T.N.

Counterflow distribution for detecting a new streptomycin-like  
antibiotic produced by the LS-1 strain of *Str. griseus* (*Act.*  
*streptomycini*). Antibiotiki 7 no.2:112-117 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.  
(STREPTOMYCIN) (ACTINOMYCES)

MAMIOFE, S.M.; SINITSYNA, Z.T.

Current status of study of polymyxins and related antibiotics.  
Antibiotiki 6 no.6:552-563 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(ANTIBIOTICS)

SOLOV'YEVA, N.K.; DELOVA, I.D.; GERMANOVA, K.I.; SAVEL'YEVA, A.M.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.; ~~MAMIOFE, S.M.~~; SINITSYNA, Z.T.; PETROVA, M.A.; KOROLEVA, V.A.; NAVASHIN, S.M.; FOMINA, I.P.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; VASILENKO, O.S.; YEFREMOVA, S.A.; BEREZINA, Ye.K.; VEYS, R.A.; DMITRIYEVA, V.S.; SEMENOV, S.M.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.

Polymycin, a new antibiotic from the streptotricin group. Antibiotiki  
5 no.6:5-10 N-D 60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov,  
kafedra mikrobiologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya  
vrachey.

(ANTIBIOTICS)

KHOKHLOV, A.S.; SILAYEV, A.B.; STEPANOV, V.M.; YULIKOVA, Ye.P.; TROSHKO, Ye.V.;  
LEVIN, Ye.D.; MAMIOFE, S.M.; SINITSYNA, Z.T.; CHI CHAN-TSIN [Ch'ih  
Ch'ang-Ch'ing]; SOLOV'YEVA, N.K.; IL'INSKAYA, S.A.; ROSSOVSKAYA, V.S.;  
DMITRIYEVA, V.S.; SEMENOV, S.M.; VEYS, R.A.; BEREZINA, Ye.K.;  
RUBTSOVA, L.K.

A new type of polymyxin, polymyxin M. Antibiotiki 5 no.1:3-9 Ja-F  
'60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov i  
laboratoriya khimii belka i antibiotikov khimicheskogo fakul'teta  
Moskovskogo ordena Lenina gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.  
Lomonosova.

(POLYMXIN)

MAMIOFE, S.M.; SINITSYNA, Z.T.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.

Method for the isolation and chemical purification of polymyxin.  
Report No.2. Antibiotiki 4 no.1:10-15 Ja-F '59.

(MIRA 12:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.  
(ANTIBIOTICS, prep. of.  
polymyxin, isolation & chem. purification (Rus))

*Memote, S.M.*

MAMIOFE, S.M.; SAVITSKAYA, Ye.M.; BRUNS, B.P.; SINITSYNA, Z.T.; SHELLENBERG,  
N.N.

Producing streptomycin sulfate by an ion-exchange method involving  
methanol. Med.prom. 12 no.1:39-42 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.  
(STREPTOMYCIN) (METHANOL)

MAMIOFE, S.M., SINITSYNA, Z.T., KHOKHLOV, A.S.

Extraction and purification of the antibiotic polymyxin.  
Antibiotiki 3 no.4:6-10 JI-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.  
(POLYMYXIN)

MAMIOFE, S.M., SINITSYNA, Z.T., VEYS, R.A, KAN, A.M.

Effect of admixtures on the quality of streptomycin preparations;  
certain inorganic admixtures [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki  
3 no.1:115-119 Ja-F'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.  
(STREPTOMYCIN,  
admixtures, eff. on med. properties (Rus))



MAMIOFE, S. M.

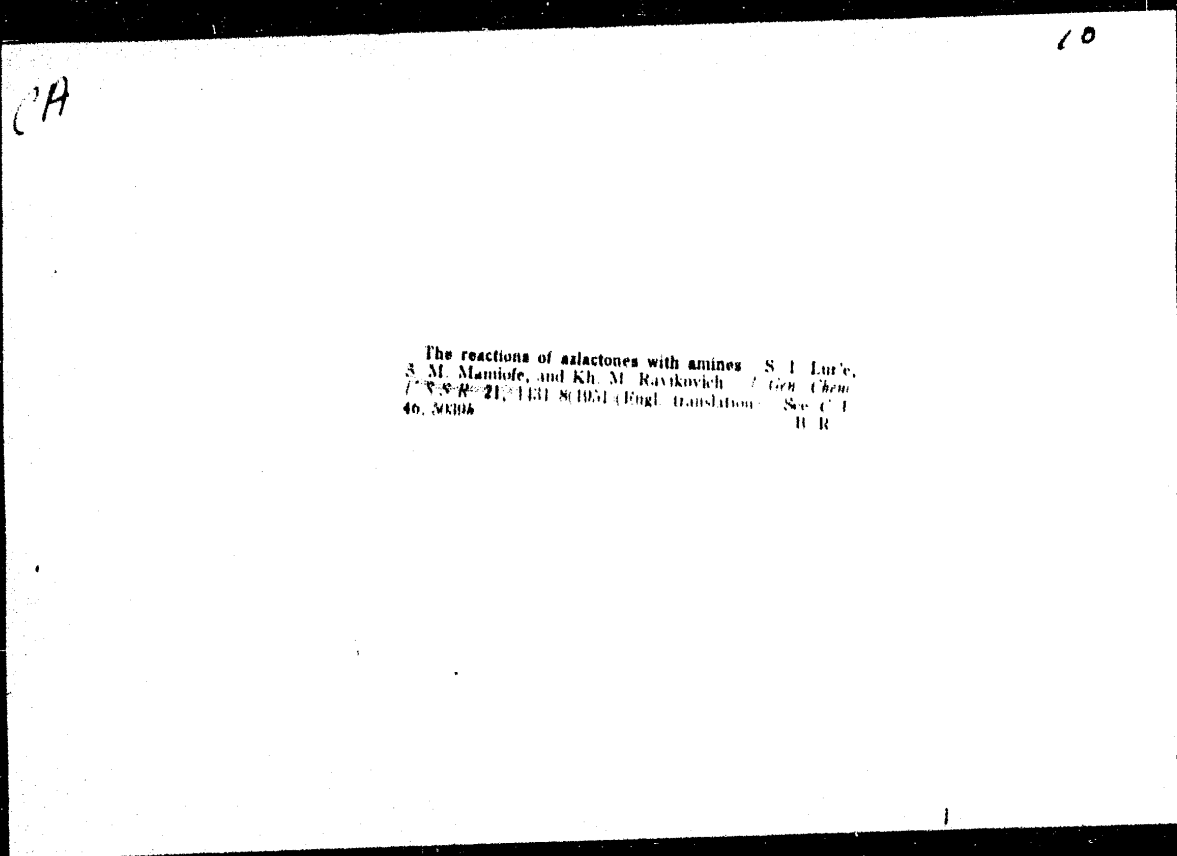
MAMIOFE, S.M.; SINITSYNA, Z.T.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.

Methods for producing dihydrostreptomycin. Med.prom. 11 no.11:  
16-20 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instituta antibiotikov  
(STREPTOMYCIN)

ILLEGIBLE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001032000001-6



The reactions of azlactones with amines S. I. Lur'e,  
S. M. Maniote, and Kh. M. Ravikovich / *Gen. Chem.*  
USSR 21:1431-8 (1951) (Engl. translation) See C-1  
46, 9406 R R

**MAMIOFA, S. M.**

Reaction of azlactones (oxazolones) with amines. S. I. Lur'e, S. M. Mamiofa, and Kh. M. Ravikovich, Zhur. Obshchei Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.) 21, 1308-16(1951)--Azlactones with alkyl or aryl groups in the 4-position react with amines to form amides of the corresponding acids. If the 4-position is occupied by a HO or EtO group, the reaction with amines gives amides of the corresponding acids, amides of acids whose HO groups are replaced by amino groups, or azalactones in which the HO or EtO group is replaced by an amino group. Heating 5 g. 2-phenyl-4-isopropylidene-5(4H)-oxazolone and 2.32 g.  $\text{PhNH}_2$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  2 hrs. at  $60-70^\circ$  gave 70%  $\alpha$ -benzamido-B, B-dimethylacrylanilide, decomp.  $276-3^\circ$ , absorption max. 2600 A.; hydrolysis with 12% HCl gave  $\text{BzOH}$  and  $\text{PhNH}_2$ . Similarly, 2-phenyl-4-benzylidene-5(4H)-oxazolone gave 85%  $\alpha$ -benzamidocinnamanilide, m.  $230-2^\circ$ , max. 2815 A. 2-Benzyl-4-benzylidene-5(4H)-oxazolone gave 30%  $\alpha$ -(phenacylamino) cinnamanilide, m.  $197-8^\circ$  (from MeOH), max. 2850 A. 2-Methyl-4-benzylidene-5(4H)-oxazolone and  $\text{PhNH}_2$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  react in the cold, yielding, on refluxing 1 hr., 73%  $\alpha$ -acetanidocinnamanilide, m.  $188-90^\circ$  (from MeOH), max. 2840 A. Likewise 2-phenyl-4-(1-hydroxyethylidene)-5(4H)-oxazolone gave 55%  $\alpha$ -benzamido-B-phenylcrotonanilide, m.  $187-9^\circ$  (from EtOH), max. 3220 A., which with hot HCl gave  $\text{BzOH}$  and  $\text{PhNH}_2$ . Piperidine in the reaction above gave 1-( $\alpha$ -benzamido-B-hydroxycrotonyl)piperidide, m.  $140-2^\circ$  (from EtOH-Et<sub>2</sub>O), gives a blue color with  $\text{FeCl}_3$ . 2-Phenyl-4-ethoxymethylene-5(4H)-oxazolone and  $\text{PhNH}_2$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  gave 60% 2-phenyl-4-anilinomethylene-5(4H)-oxazolone, m.  $158-60^\circ$  (from  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ), and a more sol. compd.,  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2$ , m.  $168-70^\circ$ , probably 2-phenyl-4-(phenylureido)oxazole; heating the former with  $\text{MeONa}$  in MeOH gave 41% Me  $\alpha$ -benzamido-B-anilinoacrylate, m.  $182-4^\circ$ . 2-Phenyl-4-ethoxymethylene-5(4H)-oxazolone and piperidine in hot  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  gave 50% 2-phenyl-4(1-piperidylmethylene)-5(4H)-oxazolone, m.  $123-4.5^\circ$ , and 1-( $\alpha$ -benzamido-B-ethoxy acrylyl)piperidine, m.  $3338-40^\circ$ . The starting substituted 5(4H)-oxazolones, prepd. conventionally (m.p. and absorption max. (A.) given), were: 2-phenyl-4-isopropylidene,  $99-100^\circ$ , 3150; 2-phenyl-4-

(over)

4-Nitro- and 3-nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalene-  
 9-carbothioic acids, their derivatives, and alkamino esters of  
 4- and 3-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenecarbo-  
 thioic acids. S. I. Sergievskaya and S. M. Mamiofe.  
*Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 19, 118-25 (1949);  
 -cf. C.A. 43, 2026f. - Addn. of 3 g. H<sub>2</sub>S at -5° to 3.4 g.  
 KOH in 2.9 g. H<sub>2</sub>O and 60 ml. EtOH, followed by 6 g. 4-  
 nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthoic acid in dry C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> at  
 -5°, stirring 15 min., filtration, and evapn., gave **4-nitro-  
 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenecarbothioate**; treatment  
 with HCl gave the **free acid (I)** as an oil, which on drying  
 in Et<sub>2</sub>O with Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and evapn. changes to a yellow solid,  
 m. 34.5° (yield 81%). **I** (0.3 g.) in 20 ml. EtOH blown  
 with air 4 hrs. gives the **disulfide**, (O<sub>2</sub>N-C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>6</sub>-CO)<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>, m.  
 103-4° [from (CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]. **I** with 1:1 HCl in EtOH and  
 FeCl<sub>3</sub> yields the same product. **I** K salt (5 g.) in 60 ml.  
 EtOH and 7.5 g. BrCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Cl let stand 4 hrs. at 40°;  
 filtered from the KBr, evapd., and recrystd. from EtOH  
 gave 50% **1,2-dichloroethyl ester**, plates, m. 50-60° (from  
 EtOH), and the alc. insol. (O<sub>2</sub>N-C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>6</sub>-CO)<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, m.  
 176-7° [from (CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]. The ester (2.8 g.), 5.6 g. Et<sub>2</sub>  
 NH, and 0.1 g. NaI heated 8 hrs. to 100°, treated with  
 H<sub>2</sub>O, and extd. with Et<sub>2</sub>O gave, upon addn. of HCl in  
 Et<sub>2</sub>O, **1,2-dichloroethyl ester-HCl**, m. 161.2° (from  
 EtOH-Et<sub>2</sub>O). This (1 g.), 50 ml. EtOH, and 0.05 ml.  
 HCl treated with 1 g. Fe filings over 1 hr. at 60°, refluxed 1  
 hr., decanted, evapd., the resulting oil converted into the  
 free base with 10% Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> soln., extd. with Et<sub>2</sub>O, and the  
 ext. dried and treated with HCl in Et<sub>2</sub>O, gave **2-(diethyl-  
 aminoethyl)-4-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenecar-  
 bothioate-HCl**, m. 149.5-51° (from EtOH); the **citrate**,  
 m. 119-20.5° (from EtOH). **I** K salt (2.8 g.) and 2.4 g.  
 Et<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Cl after 4 hrs. at 40° similarly gave 1.95 g.  
**1,3-diethylaminopropyl ester-HCl**, m. 149.50° (from  
 EtOH); reduction as above gave the **4-amino analog**,  
 softening at 214-16°, not m. at 300° (from EtOH). These  
 esters are **powerful anesthetics** without evident secondary  
 effects. Repetition of the above reactions gave from **3-  
 nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthoic acid**: its **carbothioic  
 analog**, m. 75.6° (from EtOH), in 80% yield; **disulfide**, m.  
 158.0° [from (CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]; **Ester** (from the K salt in EtOH  
 with Et<sub>2</sub>N), m. 65.6° (from EtOH); **1,3-diethylaminopropyl  
 ester-HCl**, m. 177.8° (from EtOH-Et<sub>2</sub>O), and the same  
 ester of the **3-NH<sub>2</sub> analog** as the **HCl salt**, m. 168.9° (from  
 EtOH). The dialkylamino ester of the 3-amino acid is  
 also an anesthetic but has an irritant and hyperemic action  
 G. M. Kosolapoff

ASAC 51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

10

UNCLASSIFIED

4-Nitro- and 3-nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalene-carbothiolic acids, their derivatives, and alkamino esters of 4- and 3-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenecarbothiolic acids. S. I. Sergievskaya and S. M. Mamole (All-Union Chem.-Pharm. Sci. Research Inst., Moscow).

↓ *Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 19, 100-111 (1979) (Engl. transl. from *Chem. Abstr.* 43, 6102g.

MAMIOFE, S. M.

58/49T22

USSR/Chemistry - Carboxylic Acids  
Chemistry - Esters

Jan 49

"ar-4-Nitro- and ar-3-Nitrotetrahydronaphthalene-1-Thiocarboxylic Acids, Their Derivatives, and the Alkaminocesters of ar-4-Amino- and ar-3-Amino-Tetrahydronaphthalene-1-Thiocarboxylic Acids," I. S. Serglyevskaya, S. M. Mamiofe, All-Union Sci Res Chemcophar Inst Imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, Moscow, 7 1/4 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, No 1

Derivatives are disulfides and esters. Alkaminocesters derived were in the first case

diethylaminoethyl and diethylaminopropyl esters;

USSR/Chemistry - Carboxylic Acids (Contd) Jan 49  
58/49T22

and in the second case diethylaminopropylesters from the respective acids named. Diethylaminoethyl ester of ar-4-amino-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-thiocarboxylic acid has the highest pharmacological properties. Submitted 22 Mar 47.

58/49T22

MAMIOFE, S. M.

Sergiyevskaya, S. I., Mamiofe, S. M., "Ar-3-Nitro-and Ar-3-Tetrahydronaphthalene-1-Carboxylic Acid, Their Simple Derivatives and Alkylamino Esters." (p. 877)  
(All Union Sci Res Chemico-pharm Inst imeni Sergey Ordzhonikidze, Moscow)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1948, Volume 18, No. 5  
(80)



4-Nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalene-carboxylic acid and some of its derivatives. S. I. Sergievskaya and S. M. Mamole. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 18, 874-6(1948); cf. following abstr.—1-C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NHAc (50 g.), 250 ml. EtOH, and 5 g. Raney Ni in a steel autoclave were treated with H at 50 atm. (initial) at 180-200° 6 hrs. and the mixt. filtered hot; the cooled filtrate yielded 38 g. 1-acetamido-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene, m. 154°, purified by washing with EtOH; the mother liquor and washings give 11.4 g. amine mixt., m. 110-30°, comprising the above material and starting material; in view of the difficulty of sepn. it is advisable to recharge this for a subsequent run. The tetrahydro deriv. was nitrated according to Schroeter (C.A. 16, 1763) and the product converted to the 4-nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthonitrile according to S. and Neavadi (C.A. 30, 6359<sup>9</sup>), and the latter (10 g.), 250 ml. HCl, and 125 ml. AcOH heated 60-70 hrs. at 140-6° with stirring; the resulting crystals were sepd. and heated with satd. Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> soln., filtered, and the filtrate acidified with HCl, yielding 43% 4-nitro-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenecarboxylic acid, m. 181-2° (from 50% EtOH), which gave the Me ester, m. 71-2° (from EtOH), with dry HCl in MeOH soln. at first in the cold, then heated 6 hrs. on the water bath. The acid yields the chloride, m. 63-4° (from CCl<sub>4</sub> or dry benzene), on heating 7 hrs. to 70° with excess SOCl<sub>2</sub>. The chloride with 25% NH<sub>4</sub>OH yields the amide, m. 210-11° (from EtOH), sol. in warm EtOH, almost insol. in Et<sub>2</sub>O, petr. ether, and benzene.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SHOBB 4

MAMIOFFE, R.M.; ZOLOTAREVA, O.G.

Method of evaluating the purity of aluminum alloys by their content  
of solid nonmetallic inclusions. TSvet. met. 36 no.11:87-88 N '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

NEKRASOV, K.D.; SASSA, V.S.; YAFAYEV, I.V.; MAMIOFFE, R.M.; ZOLOTAREVA, O.G.

Refractory concrete for vacuum-distillation furnaces. Ogneupory  
28 no.1:26-30 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona  
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Nekrasov, Sassa).
2. Podol'skiy zavod tsvetnykh metallov (for Yafayev, Mamioffe,  
Zolotareva).

(Refractory concrete) (Electric furnaces)

MAMIOFE, I. L., Eng.

Cotton-Picking Machinery

Kinematics of the revolving working unit in a pneumatic cotton picker.  
Sel'khoz mashina, No. 8, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

GRINGOL'TS, I., yurist; MAMIOFA, I., yurist

From the devil. Izobr.i rats. no.12:29 D '62.  
(Technological innovations)

(MIRA 15:12)

MAMIOFA, I.

"Patent law" by [prof.] B.S.Antimonov, [prof.] E.A.Fleishits.  
Reviewed by I.Mamiofa. Izobr.i rats. no.2:33 F '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya seksii ekonomiki i prava Leningradskogo  
oblastnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionali-  
zatorov.

(Patent laws and legislation)

ANTONOV, V.A.; MAMIOFA, I.E.; LEPIN, A.E., red.; SHERMUSHENKO, T.A.,  
tekhn. red.

[Creators of the new and progressive; Leningrad inventors and  
efficiency promoters in the effort for technological progress]  
Tvortsy novogo, progressivnogo; leningradskie izobretateli i  
ratsionalizatory v bor'be za tekhnicheskii progress. Lenin-  
grad, Lenizdat, 1962. 84 p. (Resheniia XXII s"ezda KPSS - v  
zhizn') (MIRA 15:9)

(Leningrad--Technological innovations)  
(Leningrad--Socialist competition)

MAMIOFA, I., inzh.

How to improve the "mechanism" of introduction? Izobr. i rats.  
no. 5:26-28 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy oblastnoy sovet Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva  
izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov.  
(Technological innovations)



GOFMAN, Ye.; MAMIOFA, I., inzh.

Regulations are silent. Izobr. i rats. no. 1347-49 Ja '61.  
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Konsul'tant Gor'kovskogo oblastnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Gofman). 2. Leningradskiy oblastnoy sovet Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Mamiofa).

(Building--Technological innovations)

MAMIOFA, I., inzh.

Prompted by reality. Izobr.i rats. no.7:46-47  
J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Leningradskiy oblastnoy sovet Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva  
izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov.  
(Technological innovations)

MAMIOFA, I., inzh.

Interpretations by the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. are  
needed. Izobr.i rats. no.1:55-56 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskiy sovet Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley  
i ratsionalizatorov.  
(Patent laws and legislation)

MAMIOFA, I.

Unlawful resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.  
Sov.profsoiuzy 7 no.3:46 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Labor laws and legislation)

PYATAKOV, A.; PLESTENEV, P.; Chos, S.; SEDOV, B.; SAAKOV, M.; ORLOVSKIY, Yu.; KARASINA, N.; MAMIOFA, I., inzh.

Discussing the draft of the "Basic Principles of the Labor Law of the U.S.S.R. and the Union Republics". Sots.trud 4 no.11:12-32 (MIRA 13:4)  
N '59.

1. Direktor Krasnopresnenskogo sakharorafinadnogo zavoda (for Chos). 2. Predsedatel' zavkoma profsoyuza Krasnopresnenskogo sakharorafinadnogo zavoda (for Sedov). 3. Zamestitel' zaveduyushchego otdelom truda i zarabotnoy platy TSentral'nogo komiteta profsoyuza rabochikh neftyanoy i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti (for Saakov). 4. Institut prava AN SSSR (for Orlovskiy). 5. Institut okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Karasina). 6. Leningradskiy oblastnoy sovet Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov (for Mamiofa).

(Labor laws and legislation)

MAMIOFA, I., inzh.

Not a compensation but an encouragement. Izobr.i rats. no.12:38-39  
D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Leningradskiy oblastnoy sovet Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley  
i ratsionalizatorov. (Suggestion systems)

DAMIR, A.M.; SIDOROVICH, S.Kh.; MAMINOVA, V.I.

Features of the course of myocardial infarct in women. Klin. med.  
38 no. 2:33-38 F '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(HEART--INFARCTION)

~~E~~ 38166-66

ACC NR: AP6019239

minimum in about 2 minutes. After the minimum value was reached, the potential became linear with time. The slope of the linear portions depended on the speed of oxide formation and increased with current density, somewhat lower for p-type silicon than for n-type. Oxide thicknesses were given as functions of potential and time for a current density of 8 ma/cm<sup>2</sup>. The thickness increased at 5.0 Å/v independent of the semiconducting properties. Equations were derived from the potential curves and related to defect mechanisms occurring at the surface. The initial potential was equivalent to the barrier potential. For the anodic polarization of p-type silicon, the enrichment of surface charge carriers takes place and therefore the initial potential is much lower. The oxide thickness was proportional to the previous quantity of electricity and since the thickness was linearly dependent on time the electric field in the oxide layer was constant for a constant current density. From the data, this field was calculated to be  $2.2 \times 10^7$  v/cm. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 19Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2 *11/11*



L 38166-66 EWT(m)/T IJP(c) DS

ACC NR: AP6019239

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/003/0346/0350

AUTHOR: Maminova, S. P.; Odynets, L. L.ORG: Petrozavodsk State University im. O. V. Kuusinen (Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)TITLE: Electrochemical oxidation of silicon in ethylene glycol

SOURCE: Elektrokimiya, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 346-350

TOPIC TAGS: silicon single crystal, electrochemical process, oxidation, oxide formation, ethylene glycol, semiconductor conductivity, electrochemistry, silicon semiconductor, current density, electric potential

ABSTRACT: A study was done on the electrochemical oxidation of p- and n-type silicon, alloyed with B and P, in 0.04 N solutions of  $\text{KNO}_3$  in ethylene glycol. Samples of the silicon single crystals were cut into sheets 1-2 mm in diameter along the (111) planes. The potential drop across the silicon electrode and the oxide layer is given as a function of time for current densities ranging from 3 to 10  $\text{ma/cm}^2$ . Initially, the potential increased linearly with time up to a point where sparking occurred at the electrode, whereupon the slope decreased and finally became constant. The semiconducting nature of the silicon electrode was particularly evident at the beginning of oxidation. The initial values of potential were much lower in the p-type silicon. For n-type silicon the potential dropped sharply after the start of oxidation and reached a

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.13:621.315.592

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ACCESSION NUMBER: A-5000705  
DATE: 01/15/68  
ASSOCIATION: Magadan State University (Magadan State Un-  
iversity)

NUMBER: 126761  
NO. FILE: 000  
PAGE: 000  
SUB CODE: 85

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1963 O 0531053  
 (ADDITIONAL PAGE) 5/0078/63/039/002/0531/0531  
 AUTHOR: Koshizawa, T. F.; Cornett, L. E.  
 TITLE: Oxidation of p-n junctions in silicon  
 SOURCE: Journal Electrochem Soc., v. 110, no. 2, 1963, 531  
 TOPIC TERM: p-n junction; oxidation; silicon p-n junction; silicon semiconductor;  
 semiconductor oxidation; electrochemical oxidation  
 ABSTRACT: Various researchers (see, e.g., W. H. Atalla, E. Tsionbeim, E. I. Schuler, Bell Syst. Techn. J., 38, 745, 1959) have discussed the feasibility of semiconductor p-n junction stabilization by means of thick layers of oxides. Thermal oxidation is not very appropriate here since, at high temperatures, one can generate undesirable irreversible processes. Consequently, it is worth trying to oxidize the p-n junction surfaces by electrochemical means. The authors used 0.04 M KOH in ethyleneglycol for silicon p-n junction oxidation. The oxide layer was produced at a constant 5 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> current density until the 300 V mark was reached and then the process was continued at constant voltage until a stationary magnitude of the faradaic current was achieved. The resulting oxide layer was green and covered the polished surface as well as the n- and p-sides of the sample uniformly. Interferometric measurements yielded 5.0 A/V for the thickness

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING OF ELECTROCHEMICAL LUMINESCENCE

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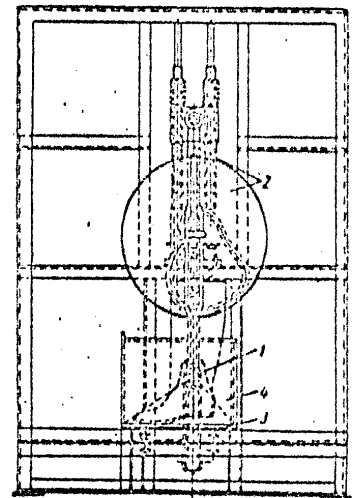
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the footwear is located on this platform. 2. A modification of this device designed for testing performance characteristics both separately and in combination. Relay units are used for reciprocal connection of the starting and registration devices.

1--last; 2--drive;  
3--abrasive surface;  
4--platform

SUB CODE: 13, 15/ SUBM DATE: 10Mar65



Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6025651

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0101/0102

INVENTOR: Zhukov, Yu. A.; Maminov, Ye. K.; Yanushis, Yu. P.; Pavlov, V. P.

ORG: None

TITLE: A device for testing footwear under dynamic conditions. Class 42, No. 183467 [announced by the Military Academy of Rear Lines and Transportation (Voyennaya akademiya tyla i transporta)]

SOURCE: Izobretaniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 101-102

TOPIC TAGS: footgear, test stand, wear resistance

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A device for testing footwear under dynamic conditions. The unit consists of a movable last for the specimens of footgear to be tested, an attachment for controlling the pressure on the last, a drive with crankshaft, connecting rods and cam mechanism, removable abrasive surfaces and registration equipment. The machine components are mounted on a stand. The installation is designed for comprehensive testing of a number of properties of footgear, e. g. water resistance, sole durability and thermal insulation properties. The device is equipped with a platform which is driven with a reciprocating motion synchronized with that of the last. The abrasive surface or medium which interacts with

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.16:685.31



MAMINOV, Ye.<sup>K</sup>, kand.tekhn.nauk, inzhener-polkovnik

Felt boots with microporous rubber soles. Tyl i snab.Sov.Voor.Sil  
21 no.3:92 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)  
(Boots and shoes, Felt)



MAMINOV, Ye. K

Ye. K. Maminov, "Their Application for Leather Impregnation."

Report presented at the Second All-Union Conference on the Chemistry and Practical Application of Silicon-Organic Compounds held in Leningrad from 25-27 September 1958.

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 238-240 (USSR)

ILLEGIBLE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001032000001-6

Better waterproofing of shoes. Prom.koop. no.4:30-31 Ap '57.  
(Waterproofing) (MIRA 10:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001032000001-6

ILLEGIBLE

ACC NR: AR6034728

is so great that the effect of gravity may be ignored, and the relative acceleration is negligible. The motion of the fluid is analyzed within an orthogonal system of coordinates  $l, \varphi, x$ , whose axes are directed relative to the generatrix of the cone, along the tangent to the circumference in the cross-section of the cone, and perpendicular to the generatrix. The system of equations of motion is written for relative motion, and includes consideration of the effect of centrifugal and Coriolis forces. After a number of simplifying assumptions, a consideration of the intensity in velocity shift averaged for thickness, and a linearization of a system of equations, the problem is finally reduced to a solution of a biharmonic equation. The radial and tangential components of velocity are determined and the average velocity of liquid retardation and average radial velocity and pressure drop are computed. S. A. Bostandzhiyan. [Translation of abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 12/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6034728 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/008/B124/B125

AUTHOR: Garifullin, F. A.; Vachagin, K. D.; Maminov, O. V.

TITLE: Flow of a non-Newtonian fluid in a centrifugal force field

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 8B872

REF SOURCE: Sb. Materialy 2-y Konferentsii molodykh nauchn. rabotn. Kazani. Sekts. fiz.-tekhn. i mekhan. -matem. Kazan', 1965, 120-125

TOPIC TAGS: non Newtonian fluid, centrifugal force, non Newtonian flow, centrifugal force field, motion equation, biharmonic equation, liquid retardation velocity

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the flow of a non-Newtonian fluid (described by a rheological power equation) between two smooth cones rotating at the same angular velocity  $\omega$  and acting as models for separator nozzles for purifying liquids. The cones are coaxial and their generatrices are parallel. It is assumed that the distance between the cones is small in comparison with the length of the generatrices, the flow is symmetrical relative to the axis rotation, the angular velocity

Card 1/2

UDC: 532:5:532.135

MAMINOV, O.V.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.

Analyzing the work of industrial units with continuous action  
for the oxidation of paraffin in a foaming state. Khim. i  
tekh. topl. i masel 10 no.9:28-31 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut.

NESMELOV, V.V.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.; LATYPOV, R.Sh.; MAMINOV, O.V.;  
RYSAYEVA, L.D.

Continuous oxidation of hydrocarbon raw materials in the foam  
state. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 10 no.3:23-25 Mr '65.  
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut Im. S.M. Kirova.



MUTRISKOV, A.Ya.; MAMINOV, O.V.; ISMAGILOV, K.G.; USMANOV, A.G.

Entropy method of analysis of chemisorption processes. Izv. vys.  
ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. / no.3:486-491 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskoy institut imeni Kirova,  
kafedra protsessov i apparatov khimicheskoy tekhnologii i teplo-  
tekhniki.

L 41352-65

ACCESSION NR: AP3000501

the bubble column is recommended. The final product meets the requirement placed on synthetic petroleum products. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 2 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

L 41352-65 EMT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 DJ  
ACCESSION NR: AP3000501

S/0065/63/000/005/0018/0022

AUTHOR: Sedachev, V. M.; Nesmelov, V. V.; Moyseyeva, A. S.; Lebedeva, N. M.;  
Kuznetsova, I. M.; Latypov, R. Sh.; Terpilovskiy, N. N.; Maminov, O. V.

TITLE: Oxidation of paraffin in the foam state

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 5, 1963, 18-22

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic lubricant, continuous oxidation, bubble column, paraffin fraction, paraffin oxidation

ABSTRACT: The Kazan' Synthetic Lubricant Plant in cooperation with the Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology, has developed a new process for oxidizing highly foamed paraffin up to carboxylic acids. This continuous process was adopted on a pilot-plant scale in 1961. The new continuous foam process increases the yield up to 270% as compared with the previous process. The author gives the processing data and diagrams of equipment used, as well as a breakdown of the paraffin fractions and their specifications. The basic operating parameters are: temperature, 125 - 130°C; air consumption, 1 m<sup>3</sup>/kg of oxidized paraffin; acid number of oxidate, 50 - 60 mg of KOH. In order to obtain good air dispersion, the use of screens in

Card 1/2